UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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09/905,117	07/13/2001	Alexander Channing Ho	ORCL5769	3844

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2143	

DATE MAILED: 12/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/905,117	HO, ALEXANDER CHANNING
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jude J. Jean-Gilles	2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>21 August 2006</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-38</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-38</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>13 July 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

This Action is in regards to the Reply received on 08/21/2006.

Response to Amendment

1.   This action is responsive to Reply filed on 08/21/2006. Independent claims 1 and

20 have been amended. Claims 1-38 are currently pending and represent a method

and system for "*Dynamic and Automatic Content Creation for Mobile Devices*".

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, and 20 have been carefully

considered, but are not deemed fully persuasive. Applicant's arguments are deemed

moot in view of the following new ground of rejection as explained here below,

The dependent claims stand rejected as articulated in the Previous Office Action

and all objections not addressed in Applicant's response are herein reiterated.

In response to Applicant's arguments, 37 CFR § 1.11(c) requires applicant to "clearly

point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the

state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. He or she

must show the amendments avoid such references or objections."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claims 1-38** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Hawkins et al (Hawkins), U.S. Patent No. 6,343,318 B1 in view of Ndili, U.S. Patent No.

6,950,881 B1.

Regarding **claim 1,** Hawkins discloses the invention substantially as claimed.

Hawkins teaches a method for delivering content to a mobile device (*column 8, lines 6-*

11; fig. 1, item 100), comprising the steps of:

receiving a first request for content from the mobile device (*column 12, lines 49-*

64; fig. 2, item 240);

responsive to the first request for content, sending to the mobile device (*column*

12, lines 64-67; fig. 2, item 260) an address of the requested content in a reference

format (*column 13, lines 47-53; it is important to note that " when the browser appends*

text parameters to the end of the base document URL" is equivalent to the reference

format disclosed); however Hawkins does not teach in detail receiving a second request

from the mobile device for the content subsequent to the first request for content, the

second request from the mobile device being different from the first request received

from the mobile device, the second request specifying an address of the requested

content and a type of the mobile device .

In the same field of endeavor, Minborg discloses a system and a method "…

The signal 211 is a request from mobile device 560 to retrieve a page from a network

site. The request is in the form of a card that provides the address of the network site

being requested. The request 211 may also identify mobile device 560, including its

language type…he conversion engine transmits a request 212 to database 545. The

request 212 provides DMS 548 with the selected network site and the type of mobile

device 560 being used. A look-up table may be used, for example, to correlate the

identification of mobile device 560 with a language. The DMS 548 selects instructions

for converting the network page for the requested site to the language of the identified

mobile device… [see Ndili, column 9, lines 37-57].

responsive only to the second request of Minborg, Hawkins teaches fetching the

requested content in the reference format from the specified address (*fig. 2, item 270*)

and converting the fetched content from the reference format to a format suitable to the

mobile device (*column 10, lines 7-13*), and

delivering the converted content to the mobile device (*fig. 2, item 280*).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking

art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Ndili's teachings of

receiving a request specifying the wireless device information with the teachings of the

first request of Hawkins, for the purpose of disclosing "*an improved system and method

for handheld device to access Internet information over relative low bandwidth

networks*" [see Hawkins, column 3, lines 25-27]. Ndili also provides motivation to

combine by stating that "…this technique is useful in providing a system for exchanging

communications between a mobile device and a network site..." (see Ndili, column 1,

lines 42-47). By this rationale, **claim 1** is rejected.

Regarding claim 2: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of

Claim 1, wherein the first receiving step and the sending step are carried out by a first

server [*see Hawkins; column 14, lines 48-57; in fig. 2, bock 250; it is important to note*

that "the proxy server 180 converts the CTP query 124 to an HTTP query 126 and

forwards that HTTP query 126 to the Web server 140."] and wherein the second

receiving step and the fetching and converting steps are carried out by a second server

[*see Hawkins; column 3 lines 41-46; Hawkins disclose a web server a that generates*

responses to the server. The responses are fetched and formatted according to the

second markup language]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies

to claim 2 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 2** is rejected.

Regarding claim 3: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of

Claim 2, wherein the second server is a software module [see Hawkins; *fig. 1, item 140;*

column 8, lines 31-35; according to the Microsoft computer Dictionary, fourth edition, "a

web server or HTTP server is a server software that uses HTTP to serve up HTML

documents and any associated files and scripts when requested by a client, such as a

web browser". Hawkins et al disclose in lines 32 and 33 of column 8 that the web server

includes programs such as a CGI program, responsible for generating HTML pages].

The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 3 [see Hawkins;

column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 3** is rejected.

Regarding claim 4: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of

Claim 2, wherein the software module runs on the first Server [see Hawkins; *fig. 1, item*

180; column 18, lines 55-58; it is important to note that that the proxy server 180

converts the CTP query 124 to an HTTP query 126 and forwards that HTTP query 126

to the web server" in fig. 1. A program that resides on the Proxy server enables the said

proxy server to "parse the parameters of the URL and send them to the executable

program of the web server" as stated by Hawkins et al in columns 50-53 of column 13].

The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 4 [see Hawkins;

column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 4** is rejected.

Regarding claim 5: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of

claim 2, wherein the software module runs on at least one third server that is distinct

from the first server [*see Case; fig. 3B, item 305)*]. The same motivation that was used

for claim 1, also applies to claim 5 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this

rationale, **claim 5** is rejected.

Regarding claim 6: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of

Claim 2, wherein the second server includes hardware [see Hawkins; *fig. 1, item 140;*

Hawkins et al disclose that the proxy server (first server 180) and the web server

(second server 140) are all coupled to the Internet]. The same motivation that was used

for claim 1, also applies to claim 6 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this

rationale, **claim 6** is rejected.

Regarding claim 7: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of

Claim 1, wherein the first sending step sends the address of the requested content

within a base file [see Hawkins; *column 22, lines 52-59; it is important to note the presence of the base document followed by data identifying the contents address*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 7 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 7** is rejected.

Regarding claim 8: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of Claim 1, wherein the address includes a Universal Resource Locator of the requested content [see Hawkins; *column 22, lines 52-59; it is important to note that the single packet of data has a based document uniform resource locator followed by data that references fields and links of the contents*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 8 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 8** is rejected.

Regarding claim 9: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of Claim 1, wherein the converting step carries out at least one of the following steps:

re-sizing the requested content;

converting the requested content from color to black and white;

cropping the requested content;

dithering the requested content,

flipping the requested content, and

changing the number of colors of the requested content.

re-sizing the requested content [see Hawkins; *column 10, column 7-14*);

converting the requested content from color to black and white [see Hawkins; *column 21, lines 62-67;*

cropping the requested content [see Hawkins; *column 11, lines 64-65*];

changing a number of colors of the requested content [see Hawkins; *column 21, lines 62-67*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 9 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 9** is rejected.

Regarding claim 10: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of Claim 1, further comprising a step of storing a copy of the converted content in a cache memory [see Hawkins; *column 241, lines 7-12; column 10, lines 24-26*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 10 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 10** is rejected.

Regarding claim 11: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of Claim 10, wherein the delivering step delivers the copy of the converted content from the cache memory if a valid copy of the converted content is present in the cache memory [see Hawkins; *column 10, lines 24-26*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 11 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 11** is rejected.

Regarding claim 12: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of Claim 1, wherein the type of mobile device includes make and model information of the mobile device [see Hawkins; *column 249, lines 30-32 ; it is important to note a connect call is made to specify a remote IP address and port number for the socket. According to the Microsoft Computer Dictionary, fourth edition, "a socket is defined as an identifier for a service on a particular node on a network". The socket here is provided with the address specifying the type of wireless client. It is functionally inherent to add the make*

and the model as part of the socket information]. The same motivation that was used for

claim 1, also applies to claim 12 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27].   By this

rationale, **claim 12** is rejected.

Regarding claim 13: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of

Claim 2, wherein the second server stores a configuration table associating the type of

mobile device with display characteristics of the mobile device [see Hawkins; *fig. 6, item*

620; column 156, lines 8-11; It is important to note that a table similar to the table of

columns 133-134 is used to keep the Compact Markup Language Tags]. The same

motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 13 [see Hawkins; column 3,

lines 25-27].   By this rationale, **claim 13** is rejected.

Regarding claim 14: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of

Claim 13, wherein the converting step includes a step of accessing the configuration

table and converting the requested content to the format specified by the display

characteristics associated with the type of the mobile device [see Hawkins; *fig. 6, item*

620; note that the Message Formatting Layer converts the CML into the wireless

communications device Operating System drawing commands]. The same motivation

that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 14 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27].

By this rationale, **claim 14** is rejected.

Regarding claim 15: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of

Claim 1, wherein the requested content includes an image and wherein the converting

step includes a step of changing the resolution of the image [see Hawkins; *column 20,*

lines 60-67]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 15 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 15** is rejected.

Regarding claim 16: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of Claim 1, wherein the delivering step delivers the converted content to the mobile device at a selectable bit rate [see Hawkins; *column 262, lines 19-27*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 16 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 16** is rejected.

Regarding claim 17: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of Claim 13, wherein the content is of a type selected from a group including image, video, audio, audio stream and video stream. Hawkins et al teach a network *"server that includes support for almost all versions of HTML, HTTP, SMTP, POP, etc. "* as stated in *column 261, lines 31-36*. It is functionally inherent for an HTTP server to process content such as image, video, audio, audio stream and video stream. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 17 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 17** is rejected.

Regarding claim 18: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of Claim 17, wherein the reference format is different for each type of content [see Hawkins; *column 10, lines 7-13, 24-25*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 18 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 18** is rejected.

Regarding claim 19: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of Claim 2, wherein the second server is a software module and wherein the address of

the content in the reference format is passed as an argument to the software module

[see Hawkins; *column 259, lines 10-12*]. The same motivation that was used for claim

1, also applies to claim 19 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale,

claim 19 is rejected.

Regarding claim 20: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach a computer

system configured to deliver content to a mobile device [see Hawkins; *column 8, lines 6-*

11; fig. 1, item 100], comprising:

a first server [see Hawkins; *fig. 1, item 180*] configured to deliver, responsive to a

first request for content from the mobile device, an address of a content in a reference

format [see Hawkins; *column 13, lines 47-53; it is important to note that " when the*

browser appends text parameters to the end of the base document URL" is equivalent

to the reference format disclosed]responsive to a request for the content from the

mobile device [see Hawkins; *fig. 1, item 100*], and

a first proxy server [see Hawkins; *fig. 1, item 180*] configured to receive a second

request from the mobile device the content, <u>the second request from the mobile device</u>

<u>being different from the first request received from the mobile device</u> the second request

including , the address of the requested content in the reference format and a type of

the mobile device [see Ndili, column 9, lines 37-57], (see Hawkins; *column 10, 7-13; fig.*

2, item 250; Hawkins et al disclose that "converting image content to a size and bit

depth appropriate for display on the wireless communications device" which inherently

reveals the type of wireless device), to fetch the content at the received <u>address</u>

<u>responsive only the second request only</u>, to convert the fetched content from the

reference format to a format suitable to the type of mobile device and to deliver the

converted content to the mobile device [see Hawkins; *column 10, lines 8-13; fig. 2,*

items 270, 280]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim

20. By this rationale, **claim 20** is rejected.

Regarding claim 21: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teaches the computer

system of Claim 20, wherein the first proxy server is a software module [see Hawkins;

fig. 1, item 180; column 18, lines 55-58; it is important to note that that the proxy server

180 converts the CTP query 124 to an HTTP query 126 and forwards that HTTP query

126 to the web server" in fig. 1. A program that resides on the Proxy server enables the

said proxy server to "parse the parameters of the URL and send them to the executable

program of the web server" as stated by Hawkins et al in columns 50-53 of column 13].

The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 21. By this

rationale, **claim 21** is rejected.

Regarding claim 22: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer

Claim 21, wherein the software module runs on the first server [see Hawkins; *fig. 1, item*

180; column 18, lines 55-58; it is important to note that that the proxy server 180

converts the CTP query 124 to an HTTP query 126 and forwards that HTTP query 126

to the web server" in fig. 1. A program that resides on the Proxy server enables the said

proxy server to "parse the parameters of the URL and send them to the executable

program of the web server" as stated by Hawkins et al in lines 50-53 of column 13]. The

same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 22 [see Hawkins;

column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 22** is rejected.

Regarding claim 23: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the method of claim 21, wherein the software module runs on at least one third server that is distinct from the first server [*see Case; fig. 3B, items 305*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 23 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 23** is rejected.

Regarding claim 24: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer of Claim 20, wherein the first proxy server includes hardware [see Hawkins; *fig. 1, item 140; Hawkins et al disclose that the proxy server (first server 180) and the web server (second server 140) are all coupled to the Internet*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 24 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 4** is rejected.

Regarding claim 25: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer of Claim 24, wherein the first server and the first proxy server are coupled to one another by a computer network (*fig. 1, items 180, 140, 190; column 8, lines 22-27*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 25 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 25** is rejected.

Regarding claim 26: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer of Claim 25, further including a plurality of second proxy servers each of the plurality of second proxy servers being configured as first proxy servers and coupled to a computer network [*see* Hawkins; *fig. 1*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 26 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 26** is rejected.

Regarding claim 27: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer of Claim 25, wherein at least some of the plurality of second proxy servers are geographically separated from one another [Hawkins; *fig. 1*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 27 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 27** is rejected.

Regarding claim 28: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer system of Claim 20, wherein the first server is configured to send the address of the requested content within a base file [see Hawkins; *column 22, lines 52-59; it is important to note the presence of the base document followed by data identifying the contents address*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 28 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 28** is rejected.

Regarding claim 29: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer system of Claim 20, wherein the address includes a Universal Resource Locator of the requested content [see Hawkins; *column 22, lines 52-59; it is important to note that the single packet of data has a based document uniform resource locator followed by data that references fields and links of the contents*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 29 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 29** is rejected.

Regarding claim 30: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer system of Claim 20, wherein the first proxy server is also configured to selectively re-size the requested content, convert the requested content from color to black and white,

crop the requested content, dither the requested content, flip the requested content or to

change the number of colors of the requested content.

Hawkins et al disclose the steps below:

re-sizing the requested content [see Hawkins; *column 10, lines 7-14*];

converting the requested content from color to black and white [see Hawkins;

column 21, lines 62-67];

cropping the requested content [see Hawkins; *column 11, lines 64-65*];

changing the number of colors of the requested content [see Hawkins; *column

21, lines 62-67*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim

30 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 30** is rejected.

Regarding claim 31: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer

system of Claim 20, wherein the first proxy server is also configured to store a copy of

the converted content in a cache memory [see Hawkins; *column 241, lines 7-12;* column

10, lines 24-26]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim

31 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 31** is rejected.

Regarding claim 32: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer

system of Claim 31, wherein the first proxy server is configured to deliver the copy of

the converted content from the cache memory if a valid copy of the converted content is

present in the cache memory [see Hawkins; *column 10, lines 24-26*]. The same

motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 32 [see Hawkins; column 3,

lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 32** is rejected.

Regarding claim 33: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer system of Claim 20, wherein the type of mobile device includes make and model information of the mobile device [see Hawkins; *column 249, lines 30-32 ; it is important to note a connect call is made to specify a remote IP address and port number for the socket. According to the Microsoft Computer Dictionary, fourth edition, "a socket is defined as an identifier for a service on a particular node on a network". The socket here is provided with the address specifying the type of wireless client. It is functionally inherent to add the make and the model as part of the socket information].* The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 33 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 33** is rejected.

Regarding claim 34: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer system of Claim 20, wherein the first proxy server is configured to maintain a configuration table associating the type of mobile device with display characteristics of the mobile device [see Hawkins; *fig. 6, item 620; column 156, lines 8-11; It is important to note that a table similar to the table of columns 133-134 is used to keep the Compact Markup Language Tags*]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 34 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27]. By this rationale, **claim 34** is rejected.

Regarding claim 35: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer system of Claim 34, wherein the first proxy server is further configured to access the configuration table and convert the requested content to the format specified by the display characteristics associated with the type of the mobile device [see Hawkins; *fig.*

6, item 620; note that the Message formatting layer converts the CML into the wireless

communications device Operating System drawing commands]. The same motivation

that was used for claim 1, also applies to claim 35 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27].

By this rationale, **claim 35** is rejected.

Regarding claim 36: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer

system of Claim 20, wherein the content is of a type selected from a group including

image, video, audio, audio stream and video stream Hawkins et al teach *a* network

"server that includes support for almost all versions of HTML, HTTP, SMTP, POP, etc.

"[see Hawkins; *column 261, lines 31-36*]. The same motivation that was used for claim

1, also applies to claim 36 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27].   By this rationale,

claim 36 is rejected.

Regarding claim 37: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer

system of Claim 36, wherein the reference format is different for each type of content

[see Hawkins; *column 10, lines 7-13, 24-25*]. The same motivation that was used for

claim 1, also applies to claim 37 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27].   By this

rationale, **claim 37** is rejected.

Regarding claim 38: the combination Hawkins-Minborg teach the computer

system of Claim 20, wherein the first proxy server is a software module and wherein the

address of the content in the reference format is passed as an argument to the software

module [*see Hawkins; column 259, lines 10-12*]. The same motivation that was used for

claim 1, also applies to claim 38 [see Hawkins; column 3, lines 25-27].   By this

rationale, **claim 38** is rejected.

References Cited

Hawkins et al (Hawkins), U.S. Patent No. 6,343,318 B1.

Ndili , U.S. Patent No. 6,950,881 B1.

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's Request for Reconsideration filed on 02/21/2006, has been carefully

considered but is deemed persuasive. The combination of Hawkins and Case patents

does not specifically disclose, receiving a second request from the mobile device for the

content subsequent to the first request for content, the second request from the mobile

device being different from the first request received from the mobile device, the second

request specifying an address of the requested content and a type of the mobile device

of **independent claims 1 and 20**. However, the Case reference is replaced with the

Ndili reference which, in combination with Hawkins to discloses all the limitations of the

claimed invention as explained above (see rejection of claim 1-38 above; and

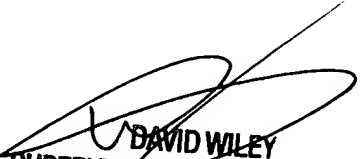particularly see [Ndili, column 9, lines 37-57].

Conclusion

6.   Applicant's arguments made in the amendment necessitated the new ground(s)

of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE NON-**

FINAL. The Examiner strongly anticipate a Final Rejection Office Action on the next

response if amendments are not properly made to the claims to perhaps place them in

condition for allowance.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

examiner should be directed to Jude Jean-Gilles whose telephone number is (571) 272-

3914. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and every other

Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David Wiley, can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 305-3719.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-

3900.

Jude Jean-Gilles

Patent Examiner

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